

**Greek Papyri from the Cairo Museum together with Papyri of Roman Egypt from American Collections.** [Preprint from vol. v. of the Decennial Publications of the University of Chicago, 1902.] 78 pp. 6s.

Mr. Goodspeed's volume contains (1) fifteen papyri from the Cairo Museum, (2) twelve from a collection made by the Rev. J. R. Alexander and deposited by him in the Museum of Westminster College, New Wilmington, Pennsylvania, and (3) three, one being of great length, from the editor's own collection. Two of the Cairo papyri are literary, one, of the second century, containing portions of *Od.* xv. 216-231, 239-253, in which an obelus stands against 251 and a  $\delta\tau\lambda\eta$  against 247 and 250; the other is a small metrical fragment, of the same date. The remainder are miscellaneous documents, ranging from the middle of the third century B.C. to A.D. 362. Of the Alexander papyri nine are receipts for seed-corn advanced by the sitologi of Karanis in A.D. 158-9. Of the editor's own papyri one is apparently a passenger's boat-ticket, another is a record of legal proceedings with regard to the will of a soldier, Amatius Priscus, presumably the father of the Amatia Prisca mentioned in *Brit. Mus. Pap.* 470; and the third is an account of private receipts and expenditure, in forty-seven columns, covering seven months from October 191 to April 192. The texts are printed with accents, stops, etc., and are provided with short introductions and notes, and full indices, which add greatly to the value of any publication of papyri, making it easy to survey in the first instance and to refer to afterwards.

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**Homerische Paläste:** eine Studie zu den Denkmälern und zum Epos. By FERD. NOACK. Pp. 100. Leipzig: Teubner, 1903.

In this small monograph Dr. Noack discusses first the relation between the ground plans of the royal prehistoric buildings discovered on the Greek mainland and at Troy, and those of the Palaces of Cnossus and Phaestus. He calls attention to important differences between the two groups, *e.g.* the relation of the *Megaron* to the smaller chambers; the division of the façade; the choice of a long or short side for the front; the simplicity or complexity of the room arrangement. He concludes that there were distinct types of 'Aegean' Palace, northern and southern; that these had developed very differently, the first from the simple one-roomed house, traces of which can be seen at Troy, the second from Eastern buildings. The former type alone influenced later Greek architecture, and may be seen in the ordinary Temple scheme of classical times: the latter, though belonging to the home of 'Mycenaean' art, died out. Further, in a section devoted to the Homeric Palace, the author contends that neither the northern nor the southern type, described above, answers to the Homeric type. Finally he discusses the 'Temple Façade' fresco discovered at Cnossus in Mr. Evans' first season and published in this Journal.

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*For other works received see List of Accessions to the Library.*

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ERRATUM.

P. 44 l. 3: *for Tanais read Tomi.*